

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.
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 September 30.—*Alma* (Lionel), for Port Albert.
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March, 1855, as commission 5, conducting such sales of land. (3) A return to the quantity of Crown Lands sold, and the amount realized in each particular District, between the 1st April, 1854, and 30th June, 1855, under the provisions of the Act of 1853.

After some few desultory observations from various members, the motion was passed.

MR. MURRAY MOVED.
 "That an Address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to place on the Estimates of Expenditure for the year 1856, the sum of £1000, for the purpose of indemnifying such parties as have been losers through the delinquency of Mr. G. G. Gray, late clerk of Petty Sessions and Gold Receiver at Major's Creek."

After some discussion the CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES moved the previous question. A subsequent amendment was moved by Mr. NICOLLS, that the matter be referred to a Select Committee, which was ultimately agreed to.

The Sydney Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Adulteration of Spirits Bill was read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 5 o'clock, till Tuesday next.

SOME PATRIOTS.—determined to vindicate the rights of man—have demanded in one lump the freedom of the "liber homo," so called by the Barons of Runnymede. Mr. DARVALL takes up the same cause by detail, and proceeds anatomically: he goes for the liberty of the tongue. Next we shall see untied the sword-arm of the duellist; and, descending in this reform of law, may go down from the lips of the libeller, perhaps, to the toes of the Lancashire miller. These various forms of freedom were all the unquipped rights of the Liberator to KING JOHN. Lord CHAMBERLAIN once said, that the meaning of the Barons' "made man" was "barbarous liberty."

This freedom we have long lost by piecemeal. What would now have been its melody had it assured to the whole human family the liberty of that golden age, which we have lost by libel laws and other restrictions? None have a greater interest in the libel law than journalists. A daily newspaper is dependent on public opinion and the equity of our courts for its daily escapes from the liabilities of action and prosecution. Were it possible to state categorically, what a publisher can do lawfully in discussing the questions of the day—just as it is possible to state a tariff—would it be an immense relief. By this rule every article might be measured. It would be only necessary to look to the law, and thus avoid all risk. But it so happens that the public interest demands the statement of many facts, calculated to hold up men "to hatred, ridicule, and contempt." No intelligent person would question the value of the upright and intrepid censor; no one can doubt that the risk of exposure is one, perhaps the greatest, security against men who are amenable to no other tribunal. But the power thus erected must justify itself for every act by an appeal to the sense of the community; and while exercising a fearful power, it should stand in constant awe of a tribunal to which itself is subject. Whoever therefore would give to the Press unlimited license, "an absolute impunity," must aim at its total destruction. No man could live in a society where he must either despise human opinion, or live in perpetual terror of calumny.

The colonial law of libel is, in the opinion of many, an improvement on the English law. The law of England gives a right of action for oral slander, if calculated to injure a person in his worldly calling, as well as written slander. The objection to the Colonial Bill, dwelt on by Mr. DARVALL, is fully met by the proviso which makes the jury determine whether the plaintiff was "likely to be injured." The law of England, careful of the reputation of its nobles and privileged classes, treated with indifference mere matters of feeling when the humbler ranks were concerned. Several cases tried in N.S. Wales during the last year for verbal slander, displayed the most determined resolution to destroy the character of the plaintiff; one of which would, in other times, have exposed the offender to stand in a church porch and do penance in public.

The colonial law is a great relief to those who conduct the Press; it gives them all the protection they require. They are permitted to plead the truth of their statements, and also that the publication was for the public good. If it makes them more cautious that these pleas are necessary to justification, so much the better. Mr. DARVALL's view of human nature is extremely odd. He has the fullest confidence that people will not libel from merely mercenary or malicious motives; as if, in spite of law, newspapers had not existed, or enjoyed a long run of profit and a large sale, which subsisted on mere slander—selling their papers for the sake of the calumnies they contained, and gaining still more by the mercenary suppression of libels. We have men in this community who would not feel a blush were their police character published to the world; but there are others who perhaps forty years ago were convicted of some offence, or whose parents were prisoners of the Crown, who rather than have these facts stated in dramatic form, would pay a miscreant any sum he might choose to exact. No man of the slightest humanity would wish such power to be lodged in the most worthy hands. It is wild talk to point out this liability to torture as a terror to vice and crime! But its operation in any form is most unequal. It may be notorious that certain persons, now in good credit, were implicated in disgraceful transactions, but the legal proof may be impossible. These men will feel none of the terrors which Mr. DARVALL thinks will be wholesome warning, and under which others will tremble whose character is infinitely better and whose crime was immeasurably less.

The idea of Mr. DARVALL that the ripping up old transactions but stripping a man of a false character, proceeds on the supposition that man never reforms. While we dissent from that confidence in human nature which would lead Mr. DARVALL to lessen the restraints of law, we rejoice in the trust, that time and age—the ameliorating influences of social life, the acquisition of experience, and the mild influence of religion—do make men better. It is truly said by SCOTT, in his "Guy Rannering," that if you give me a bad character, you may form that to that character. Thus, some of the burghs prohibited their guilds from taking any border as an apprentice, because they assumed that he must be a thief. The mild spirit of our laws displays itself in its opposition to private malice. It grants oblivion to the past, and treats all men as worthy of equal trust who bear no legal disqualification.

Mr. DARVALL states that persons so considered have recourse to the criminal law. They can prosecute for libel. He assumes that no one can lose anything by defamation, who at any time may have been guilty of crime. But this is an error. A man is entitled to the influence that he is a good member of society, when the

great bulk of his neighbours have found him to be such. He is deprived by the libeller of his standing acquired by years of good conduct, and probably deprived of his bread. We have often seen the disastrous effects of publication of facts even generally known.

When people are not obliged to take cognizance of a fact, their humanity often induces them to ignore it, but when a disguise cannot be preserved they act with severity which their souls abhor. Mr. DARVALL would have the publication of lightness or doubtful conduct in a woman—perhaps now surrounded by her grand children—as a check on the rising generation! There are some things more important than the virtue which is the offspring of terror; some evils more to be dreaded than the occasional lapses of men and women. They are especially such as affect social confidence, without which folly becomes recklessness—a sting of remembrance is made a searing iron—and a desire to stand well with the good and virtuous, is exchanged for a scornful defiance of decency, as the cover of hypocrisy and the excuse of moral assassination. A jury in giving damages for a wanton defamation of character would never lose sight of any excess which circumstances might offer. They would, however, justly deem a long period of years to be capable of placing reputation under the safeguard of the laws, although it might contrast with a remote error, folly, or offence.

With respect to the perpetual imprisonment of a libeller for damages, such a thing could scarcely happen. It might be better to allow a defendant to make affidavit of insolvency at the close of a trial, and then refer the commutation of damages for imprisonment to the Judge, who would be best able, having recently tried the cause, to estimate the moral wrong. That some power of the sort does not exist is probably ascribed to the fact that, hitherto, it has never been found necessary. No libeller has suffered this perpetual imprisonment, and probably no libeller would refuse liberation to an insolvent long before a judge would be likely to grant it. If the insolvent were real, and all the reparation made which it might be possible to offer. Still a short "amendment" of the law might be so far beneficial.

The present law requires that in pleading the public good, the defendant should show in what way. This Mr. DARVALL would change into a mere assertion of the plaintiff, without reason given. We do not see any advantage in this relaxation. If a man libel another for the public good, it must be for some specific and definite cause which he may know, but a jury cannot. There can be no difficulty in placing it before the jury, if it is not frivolous, who, on its soundness or otherwise, must determine their verdict.

The business of the Legislature is so thoroughly confused, and entangled, that we despair of informing our readers of its progress; and to attempt a prognosis of its issue, would be only less absurd than itself. During the last week the turn of affairs has surpassed the most ingenious surmise of a novel or a play. The most striking, however, has been the disposal of the Customs Estimates, and to this it may be worth while to direct a moment's attention. We by no means think, however, that the spirit of our party magicians has completed its round, or that parties may not change their marvellous combinations.

The collection of the Customs consists of certain expenses—in this colony not more than 6 per cent.—according to Mr. DONALDSON, who has a reputation for financial skill, a fair and reasonable sum. The employment and pay of persons necessary for the collection has been always deemed the proper and exclusive business of the Executive. In 1842, when the first trial was made of representation jointly with nominators, Sir GEORGE GIBBS laid the Estimates for the expenses of collection before the Council. The votes were, however, unsatisfactory. The Council, for instance, voted Colonel GIBBS \$100, when he very properly warned the House, that being an imperial officer at a salary fixed by his superiors at home, he should deduct it in full from the customs revenue, whatever might be the determination of the House. The Governor withdrew the Estimates; the case was referred home; Parliament stepped in; it assumed that Sir GEORGE GIBBS had offered these Customs' Estimates to the House from an obscurity in the law which, however, never did or could have existed; and then passed an act vesting the regulation of the Customs in the authorities at home. Thus, from 1842 to 1855, no doubt ever existed that, whatever arrangements were made, they were beyond the control of the local legislatures.

The Estimates, however, have been again offered to the Council:—Has there been any change in the state of the law since the Parliament vested the control in imperial authorities? It is not pretended there has. The officers to whom the regulation is confided, have delegated their duties to the Governor. The Governor has sent them down to the House, and the House has made to assist the Executive in assessing the salaries, and regulating the departments generally.

On this view of the case, the reader may understand the state of parties in the House. The Executive is divided into two sects—those who adhere to the plan of laying the Customs' Estimates before the House; those who think it doubtful in law, and therefore inexpedient; the SOLICITOR-GENERAL;—and perhaps a third party, who, weary of discussion, would rather arrange the matter in a quiet corner—such may be represented by the COLONIAL SECRETARY. Of the Nominators, some, as the CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES, vote against the "boon," because it is illegal. Mr. COWPER and other representatives having opposed it on the same grounds. Mr. MURRAY contends that the question of law is one which does concern the House; that the withholding of this boon has been all along a violation of constitutional principles. The members for Sydney do not profess to settle the legality of the concession, but think that it is their business to take whatever the Governor, whether ill or well advised, is disposed to grant,—whether within his prerogative or not. By a majority of one, including the usual opponents of Government, and against the votes of its ordinary supporters, a Select Committee was approved, not chosen, to enter on the consideration of the Customs.

Such are the absurd results of a departure from the only principles on which a Government can be respectable or safe. We have heard the most marvellous theories expounded by men who, did they comprehend themselves, or understood the reasons of their own conduct, would recoil from their proceedings with horror. The assistance of some newly found allies might perhaps awaken some suspicion in less badly-lit statesmen. Those who look at the Government of England within the columns of an *Argyll*, if they have an apprehension of the logical effect of

particular concessions, may see with some exultation how the Government itself is undermining its own foundations, by establishing precedents which it cannot hereafter consistently disavow.

A fair amount of constitutional knowledge would show the Executive that the concession of power to the House, vested in the Government by the law, is an abdication on one side, and usurpation on the other. The Governor cannot treat his office as an estate; he cannot admit to participation whom he pleases,—but he is bound to use it as a steward, who may be superseded to-morrow. We have an example of rapid change of policy in Van Diemen's Land—Sir WILLIAM DENISON had the right to grant land for charitable purposes,—he gave an allotment to the Odd Fellows—his successor set the grant aside as illegal, and the Odd Fellows are in awful rage.

The Governor might just as well call a Committee of the Legislature to decide on the daily business of Government as to regulate the Customs. He might not less properly allow them to regulate the Railway, in all its details, than suffer them to enter on a branch of public business, which, until last year, was even in England regulated by the Executive only.

And can the House really call this a "concession," and a "boon"? It has been frequently said, "The withholding of the Customs from the surveillance of the House has been treated as a grievance."—Why then, when the thing it has desired is within your grasp, reject it? Why stultify yourselves by declining a power which you have always claimed as the first result of Constitutional principles? To this it may be replied—That the House itself is a standing contradiction to those principles—that the power offered, if real, is not conceded to the representatives merely, but also to nominators, and that there is not one step gained towards a Constitutional Government by the vote of such a body.

We must be satisfied whether the boon is a reality or not,—we should scorn a mockery of legislation. The House, by the acknowledgment of its law officers, has no power. It is told that not only can the Governor exercise his constitutional veto, and reject the items, as voted by the Council, but that he can,—and will, if necessary, as a matter of justice to the officers of the Customs,—put other sums down, and that he will retain officers who may be unjustly voted out by the House. Now, is this a boon for a Legislature?—Does it not, by the very terms of the offer, set aside the first principles of Legislative authority? It is true the House has been assured that, should the votes be reasonable, they will be respected! We say nothing of the probability that such votes may be unreasonable—that left by those who abuse illegality to be dealt with by parties who may wish "to cripple the service," votes may pass, not admissible by Government. The very condition itself is absurd, if not insulting—certainly not so intentionally, but in reality. The Legislature permits itself to be treated as the master of a family treats its upper servants, and not as an independent branch of government, having its own sphere, and determined to maintain its rights under the sanction of law.

The great error of the local government is the habit of acting on the idea that it subsists as an entity—that it is self-existent, and that provided it is inclined to bend to a popular wish, it is entitled to do so. We have as strong an opinion of the importance of giving full power over the public purse to the representatives of the people, as they themselves can possibly cherish, but then it cannot be a private compromise; it cannot be done by a conversation under or over the table; it must have the sanction of law, or it is "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare." Why did not the late leaders of the Council, Mr. WARRWORTH, and others of his stamp, ask the power which it is now pretended to give, but that they knew that it was not in the competence of a Governor to listen? Even if in a fit of generosity he permit them to play at legislation on an interest sacred in the eyes of the authorities at home, the Governor must, at his peril, not only reject the Council estimates, but substitute another. It is mere child's talk to represent Mr. COWPER and his colleagues as rejecting a power—a boon, a concession, and so forth.

The House is not entitled to it by law; when it is withheld even under the new constitution, and when the Governor, to avoid the most pointed condemnation, must nullify every thing which he, and not they—may deem unreasonable and unjust. The Government of Victoria created great amusement by an offer to nominators to a seat in the Council any body elected by the diggers. The egg was laid, but it was added. These compromises of different parties in the colony, to set aside the Acts of Parliament, by which they exist, are odious to the reflecting friends of true liberty. If one Act of Parliament may be set aside, or if a responsibility imposed on the Government may be devolved on the Legislature,—if the Council may be converted into an executive board, and their decisions overruled by theirs, that they will be naught if they deviate from certain outlines, then we know of no kind of legal government that can be safe.

The Executive to meet the constitutional objection to the present method of regulating the Customs, should go much further than they propose. In the British Parliament there are no nominators of the Crown, executive or otherwise. Thus, to make the concession a boon even in form, it is necessary that no person should vote on these items, not an elected member of the House. We may be told that many nominators are better judges, more responsible in reality than gentlemen who represent the remote regions. We admit it, and it is so far the fair course of the mixed form of the legislature, while the colony was so young. But if we are to neglect positive enactment, and to set aside the Imperial Parliament, we should not allow a mere patchwork, but go to those abstract principles of the British constitution,—which, however, never were embodied since the world began—and never will.

The best course the Government can adopt is to return to the landmarks of law—to resume the responsibility which the law has imposed—and to await the arrival of the new act for the structure of our legislature, when those concessions will be real, and not as they are now, utterly illusory. We may all admit that there is something generous in this offer of the Government to concede itself of garments worn out, and to mitigate by a voluntary surrender, the relinquishment of power that must soon pass away. But every one has shown that no Government can be respectable or safe, that attempts to evade the law or shrink from its own proper duties.

We have always opposed the encroachments of the Executive on the functions of the House, and ever condemned the short-sighted expediency by which a despotic temper is gratified, and legally treated as a mere verbiage. Law

is the basis of that authority which is exercised by the gentlemen who so often treat it with derision. If an Act of Parliament be nothing, the Government is nothing, the legislature is nothing. We have a right to meet in Hyde Park and set aside all the anomalies of our present system, which holds its claim to respect only by that very title now treated as a bore.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FINANCE.
 THE SPEAKER took the chair at half-past three o'clock.

PUBLIC CLAIMS BILL.
 Mr. NICOLLS moved for leave to bring in a bill to give relief to persons having claims against the Government of New South Wales. He said the motion standing in his name was for the introduction of a bill which both himself and Mr. Warrworth completed submitting many years ago. The principle of it had been adopted in several of the British colonies, and a proof of their valuable efforts he necessarily refer to the operation of a similar measure in Van Diemen's Land and South Australia. His immediate object in introducing the bill now was to have it read a first time and printed, so that the members of the second reading should be allowed to stand over for the consideration of the new Parliament. He would observe that the bill was almost precisely the one recently passed by the Legislature of New South Wales, and amended by the Legislature of New South Wales, the Governor of New South Wales, in advertising the passing of this measure at the close of the session of 1854, closed as follows:—"The Act for giving relief to persons having claims against the Local Government, to which I have assented, will remove any great source of dissatisfaction which has existed in all the British colonies, and will be a local tribunal in which claims against the Government could be settled."

The bill which he now asked leave to introduce was a short one, and consisted of three clauses, and was in substance as follows:—"The Governor, or his representative, may, at his discretion, and subject to the approval of the Council, grant to any person having a claim against the Local Government, to which I have assented, will remove any great source of dissatisfaction which has existed in all the British colonies, and will be a local tribunal in which claims against the Government could be settled."

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property of the late George Segerson, deceased, subject to a mortgage to Mrs. Segerson of one hundred pounds, unless those conditions be previously satisfied,

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CAMDEN TURF CLUB RACES.

Our three days commenced on Tuesday, Sept. 14, the weather being of the best. The racing was commenced at 12 o'clock, and the first race was a 100 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The second race was a 200 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The third race was a 400 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The fourth race was a 600 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The fifth race was a 800 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The sixth race was a 1000 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The seventh race was a 1200 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The eighth race was a 1400 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The ninth race was a 1600 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The tenth race was a 1800 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The eleventh race was a 2000 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The twelfth race was a 2200 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The thirteenth race was a 2400 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The fourteenth race was a 2600 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The fifteenth race was a 2800 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The sixteenth race was a 3000 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The seventeenth race was a 3200 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The eighteenth race was a 3400 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The nineteenth race was a 3600 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The twentieth race was a 3800 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The twenty-first race was a 4000 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The twenty-second race was a 4200 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The twenty-third race was a 4400 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The twenty-fourth race was a 4600 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The twenty-fifth race was a 4800 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The twenty-sixth race was a 5000 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The twenty-seventh race was a 5200 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The twenty-eighth race was a 5400 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The twenty-ninth race was a 5600 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The thirtieth race was a 5800 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The thirty-first race was a 6000 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The thirty-second race was a 6200 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The thirty-third race was a 6400 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The thirty-fourth race was a 6600 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The thirty-fifth race was a 6800 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The thirty-sixth race was a 7000 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The thirty-seventh race was a 7200 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The thirty-eighth race was a 7400 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The thirty-ninth race was a 7600 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The fortieth race was a 7800 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The forty-first race was a 8000 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The forty-second race was a 8200 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The forty-third race was a 8400 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The forty-fourth race was a 8600 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The forty-fifth race was a 8800 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The forty-sixth race was a 9000 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The forty-seventh race was a 9200 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The forty-eighth race was a 9400 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The forty-ninth race was a 9600 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The fiftieth race was a 9800 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The fifty-first race was a 10000 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The fifty-second race was a 10200 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The fifty-third race was a 10400 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The fifty-fourth race was a 10600 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The fifty-fifth race was a 10800 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The fifty-sixth race was a 11000 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The fifty-seventh race was a 11200 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The fifty-eighth race was a 11400 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The fifty-ninth race was a 11600 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The sixtieth race was a 11800 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The sixty-first race was a 12000 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The sixty-second race was a 12200 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The sixty-third race was a 12400 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The sixty-fourth race was a 12600 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The sixty-fifth race was a 12800 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The sixty-sixth race was a 13000 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The sixty-seventh race was a 13200 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The sixty-eighth race was a 13400 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The sixty-ninth race was a 13600 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The seventieth race was a 13800 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The seventy-first race was a 14000 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The seventy-second race was a 14200 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The seventy-third race was a 14400 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The seventy-fourth race was a 14600 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The seventy-fifth race was a 14800 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The seventy-sixth race was a 15000 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The seventy-seventh race was a 15200 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The seventy-eighth race was a 15400 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The seventy-ninth race was a 15600 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The eightieth race was a 15800 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The eighty-first race was a 16000 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The eighty-second race was a 16200 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The eighty-third race was a 16400 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The eighty-fourth race was a 16600 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The eighty-fifth race was a 16800 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The eighty-sixth race was a 17000 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The eighty-seventh race was a 17200 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The eighty-eighth race was a 17400 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The eighty-ninth race was a 17600 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The ninetieth race was a 17800 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith. The hundredth race was a 18000 yards race, won by a horse named "The Duke," who was owned by Mr. J. H. Smith.

GOLD CIRCULARS.

Our quantity which arrived by the coast this morning in 1816 am. 10 am. 12 am.

The market is very inactive, and although we continue our regular business we have been the transactors which have been the most active buyers and private buyers, that there is some difficulty in the market for the sale of gold, which however are not so difficult as it is to do as desired.

The greater portion of this week's gold has been taken direct to the banks, and are about the current rates:—

Gold	100	100	100	100
Port Phillip	100	100	100	100
Adelaide	100	100	100	100
Perth	100	100	100	100
London	100	100	100	100
Paris	100	100	100	100
Brussels	100	100	100	100
Amsterdam	100	100	100	100
Antwerp	100	100	100	100
Calcutta	100	100	100	100
Bombay	100	100	100	100
Madras	100	100	100	100
Calcutta	100	100	100	100
Bombay	100	100	100	100
Madras	100	100	100	100

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